MADE AVORE BYIEL LERBEINE BUNDYA, RUNCH MINOR

mittee are the reformers of political abuses in this Gov Again, the writer goes on to say: "Should there be any danger, Dan will post me in time to take a short trip for the good of my health." What! this Judean going to sea? Will be travel so far for is this Judean going to sea? Will be travel so far for health, from Dan to Beersheba? [Continued laughter.] And who is the vile Gentile who is to keep him posted, so that he may hurry after his brother Judean to England? But, Sir, there is one evidence of the genuineness of the letter—all the rest is covered with spuriousness and darkness. Here we come to the sign manual of this great literary epistle. "A pleasant voyage to you, and confusion to Covole & Company, is the wish of your friend. [Great laughter.] Friend! [General laughter.] Sir, this is nature—all the rest is doubt. To my mind it "touch of nature—an the rest is acoust. To my mind it would be a spurious hoax were it not for this one "touch of nature," which make all the world akin." [Langhter.] Even Dunham invokes confusion to Covode & Company. But though this personage signs himself "C. A. Dunham," with all respect for my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Covode), I will submit to the country his name is—"done 'm Brown."

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., of Ohio,) moved to lay the solution on the table. Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Ala.) demanded the Yeas

He wanted to see who would shrink Mr. SHERMAN said that he and his friends were

willing there should be an investigation of the election of any one on the Republican side, if any gentleman would rise in his place and say that any one of them was elected by fraud. In reply to Mr. Houston, he denied that the Republicans want to avoid investiga-Mr. BOCOCK (Dem., Va.)—The Committees of the

Mr. BOCOCK (Dem., Va.)—The Committees of the House, Sir, are the creatures of the House, and the House has the right at any time to interpose and supervise the action of its Committees, and correct them if they do wrong. As to the manner in which the House shall get its information with reference to the conduct of Committees, that is another matter, about which I need not speak. This information comes before us, and we have no right to inquire how, but to act upon it as it is oefore us. What is the proposition of the gentleman from Obio? But first let me say that this Covode Committee has been engaged some three or four weeks in taking testimony which is designed to criminate the President and the Executive Administration of the country. Now, as I understand it, not a single witness has been examined to explain away or rebut this testimony, although we are now within two weeks of the close of the session. The Committee has been engaged weeks and no oths in collecting evidence to criminate the head of the Executive Department of the Government and his Calbient, and a contleman of that criminate the head of the Executive Department of the Government and his Cabinet, and a gentleman of that criminate the head of the Executive Department of the Government and his Cabinet, and a gentleman of that Committee, who wishes for fair play, has been compelled to come here and to ask the House to compel the Chairman of that Committee to bring forward rebutting testimony. Look at this matter, and see what is presented on the face of it. We are within two woeks of the adjournment, and just before the session closes this testimony will be brought in and sent abroad about the country. In the Fall we are to have a Presidential election, and then this garbled testimony, without anything having been introduced on behalf of the accused, is to go before the country to poison and prejudice the public mind. I appeal to the honest verdict of the people with reference to this matter. I ask, Sir, what reliance, what faith, what weight, is to be attached to an investigation conducted on such principles as this? And, Sir, when the minority has been compelled to come before the Honse to ask its interposition to enable them to get some testimony on the behalf of those who are songut to be criminated, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) rises and moves to lay the whole subject upon the table—all for the dispatch of business!

Mr. COVODE rose, when several members on the Republican side cried out, "Sit down."

Mr. BOCOCK—I understand from the gentleman for the contraction of the contraction of the window, that all the with the contraction of the co

Mr. BOCOCK—I understand from the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Winslow) that all the witnesses have been summoned by you with a view to find out something against the Administration—prying into the private affairs of the Cabinet Council, and conversations with the President; and all that was left to him (Mr. Winslow) was to cross-examine your

M. COVODE explained that Judge Black and Mr.

M. COVODE explained that Judge Black and Mr.
Marvin were examined.
Mr. WINSLOW—Judge Black was summoned by
the Committee—Mr. Marvin I summoned.
Mr. BOCOCK—Yee, Sir, the gentleman from Ohio
moved to lay the whole subject on the table, on the
ground that it is necessary for the dispatch of public
business. But, Sir, we are paid by the year, and we
have the year before us; and are we to be told
that they shall criminate the highest public functionary
in the land and his Cabinet, and carry the nex in the land and his Cabinet, and carry the nex Tresidential election, by exparte and garbled testimony, and we be cut off from explanation or defense, because, forsooth, the public business presses? Look first at the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself. He has, Sir, introduced a resolution to inquire into the use of money at the Pennsylvania elections; and what does the say now is his reason for not examining witnesses? Because, he says, they were not connected with the Government. What does this imply but that the winted no testimony but such as would criminate the Government? You, Mr. Covode, have come before the House, and gone before the country, declaring that you wished to investigate into the whole subject, and discover if money was pent, and who spent or gave it out, in connection with pent, and who spent or gave it out, in connection with the late elections. Now you say you want no witnesses but such as can prove something against the Govern-teent. And, Sir, here comes some information involv-ing a member of this House, against whom 1 am not

rament. He wants only to find out so e can charge to his adversaries. Mr. COVODE-I made no charge against any mem

bere to impute anything, and insignating that perhaps be (Mr. Santon) owes his election to an improper use of money. The gentleman (Mr. Covode) will have bothing to do with that. It did not apply to the Gov-

Mr. BOCOCK—But we are kindly and generously cold by the gentleman from Ohio—told by him in a most patronizing, kind, and liberal manner—that if we have any reason to believe that Mr. Scrauton was improperly elected he would give us a committee to investigate it. Then you cry peccavi! You admit you did wrong, when the member from Ohio comes up and makes this procession; but when the gentleman from nakes this proposition; but when the gentleman from North Carolina asked to have witnesses in connection makes this proposition; but when he genterance. Rorth Carolina asked to have witnesses in connection with the matter before this Committee, he was dumb sand said nothing. The Chairman of that Committee says that the President had spoken something about money. He wanted to find out whether it was the Democrats who used that money, and if he could not prove that, he didn't want to prove anything. Yes, Sir, they pass this sweeping resolution, this Covode resolution, to inquire into everything—sweeping over the whole face of the land with drag-neis, examining every witness brought before it, the disappointed and the chagrined, everybody that could tell or maintant anything against the Administration—anything cranyloay would do to prove this; but they must have some responsible man to prefer a charge against the other side, and they call upon us to make such declarations, and they will giv us a new charge against the other side, and they will giv us a new make such declarations, and they will giv us a new Committee, when this Committee has a right to exam-ine into every charge. Their object, however, is to examine only into the use of money by the Administration, and to see that that money was expended among the Democrats. They confine themselves to this, while the Democrats. They confine themselves to his, while the resolution gives them the right to examine into the use of money by any and everybody, by members of Congress as well as by the Executive Department. This is the fairness with which we are met. Let this matter congress as well as by the Executive Department. This is the fairness with which we are met. Let this master go before the country. This Covode Committee will be up again and again. We may expect to meet it at every turn. When it comes we will be ready for it, comes in what guise it may, for it is certain to come in "nost questionable shape." We will propound questions to it, and insist upon answers. I think myself the very best thing the gentleman could do would be to get up and ask the House to discharge himself and his Committee. He has a difficult path to pursue, and has yet to run the gauntlet—for one engaged it such a crosside as he has entered upon must run the gauntlet. Without claiming to belong to any particular party, we stand here, in the name of the country, to see equal and exact justice done, and if justice is not done—for in this case the gentleman may have the power to withhold justice. It is a glorious thing to have a giant's strength, but it is a virtue not to use it as a giant. But if he should be disposed to use it the people of the country shall undoubtedly hear of it.

Mr. Winslow's resolution was read. It was that the

Mr. Winslow's resolution was read. It was that the Speaker direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to summon forthwith certain witnesses from Luzerne County, Pa., New-Jersey, and Philadelphia. Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the motion to lay on the table.

Montreat, June 3-9 p. m.

We have had no tidings from Father Point since 8 o'clock this morning. At that time there were no signs of the Anglo-Saxon, Weather thick.

pointed.

The resolution was adopted, 165 against 4. The mays were Martin of Ohio, Millson, Reynolds, and

Private bills were then considered, and a number Were passed.

The House voted to go into Committee of the Whole

the State of the Union.

Nearly all the members then left, a few remaining or general debate.

Mr. STEWART [Dem., Md.) made a speech in reply

to his colleague (Mr. Davis), who several months ago attacked the House of Delegates of that State for cen-suring him for voting for a Republican Speaker (Mr. connector).

Mr. DAVIS (S. Am., Md.) said the House of Delegates' expression of opinion was a sheer piece of im

Mr. STEWART asked whether his colleague thought mr. DAVIS had no mode of ascertaining this till the

Mr. DAVIS had no mode of ascertaining this till the Fall election, and perhaps not then, for he did not suppore his personal connect would be in issue, but he had no doubt that when the time came he would find enough to sutain him, in and out of his district.

Mr. STEWART replied it was a libel on Maryland to say she would sustain him. She was perfectly sound on the Slavery question. If the question in issue between himself and his colleague were submitted to the people, the latter would not get more than a corporal's guard, or about as many as Fremont received there. His colleague's course animated and strengthened the Republican party.

med the Republican party.

Mr. MAYNARD (S. Am., Texas) in reply to a re mark of Mr. Stewart, said, on reliable authority, tha Mr. Fillmore does not, and will not, support the Chica

go nominees.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) took the floor, when Mr. CRAIG of North Carolina raised the point of order that there was no quoram. He was tired of making the House a debating society, and of the printing speeches never delivered. The very men who voted to go into Committee in order that gas might be let off, had left. He resisted all appeals to withdraw his objection, and

the Committee rose. Adjourned.

The Japanese.

Washington, Saturday, June 2, 1860. The Japanese Embassy will leave this city for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York about the 8th inst They will arrive in New-York about the 15th.

Methodist Episcopal Conference. BUFFALO, Saturday, June 2, 1860. The Conference assembled at the usual hour, Bishop

Simpson in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Lay Delegation was

Drs. Peck and Clark offered a substitute for the ma-Drs. Peck and Clark offered a substitute for the majority report—first, that we, the delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, hereby approve of the introduction of lay representation into the General Conferences, when it is ascertained that the Church desires it; second, that the Bishops appoint a Committee of six of the clergy and six of the laity to prepare a plan, to be submitted by the Bishops to the Annual Conferences, and by the Presicing Elders to the Quarterly Conferences; and if receiving a majority of votes, to be brought before the next General Conference for approbation without debate.

Several substitutes and plans were presented, all substantially agreeing that the whole subject be referred back to the people of the Church first, and then, if a majority is in favor of a Lay representation, the sub-ject may be brought before the next General Con-

ference.

A resolution was adopted that the vote on the varius amendments, substitutes, motions, &c., be taken. Dr. Slyter of Baltimore moved to strike out the firs resolution in the substitute of Drs. Clarke and Peck. Lost by 111 to 77.

Lost by 111 to 77.

The first resolution was then adopted by 168 to 78.

Dr. Porter of New-England moved to amend the substitute by striking out the second resolution, which is the plan, and providing that the preachers be required to lay the subject before the male members in their charges, and report the result to the Annual Conference in 1869.

The matter was finally referred to Mesars. Porter, Clark, and Dean to decide upon some plan and report to the Conference at 2½ o'clock.

The report on Temporal Economy was then taken up and considered till the adjournment. Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Adjourned till 2 o clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, the Conference proceeded to the transaction of some general businesss in relation to the salaries of editors, &c.

The report of the Committee on Temporal Economy was again taken up, and after considerable debate was adopted as a whole without important amendments.

ments.

Mr. Clark, from the select committee to whom was referred the various plans for lay delegation, reported that they had agreed upon the following resolutions, to follow the one adopted at the morning

Readerd. That the preachers in the various charges be, and an acreby required to lay the subject of lay delegation before the hereby required to lay the subject of lay delegation before the members of the Quarterly Conferences, who are in full counse then between the years 160 and 1605, and the results to earlied of the next succeeding Annual Conference, with the number voting for and against it; the voting to be done by ballot.

Resulted, That the Bishop be instructed to lay the question, in

Resulted. That the Bishep be instructed to by the question, in the same form, before the Annual Conference in 1862, and each Annual Conference shall furnish the pre-dding Bishop a copy of the result, and the Bishops are to report the results to the next General Conference.

The report of the Committee, as a whole, was then adopted.

The remainder of the Book Concern Committee re

A vote of thanks to the Bishops for the able and impartial manner in which they have presided over the delegations of the Conference was passed.

Invitations were received from the following places to the General Conference, to be selected as the next place for holding its session: Philadelphia, Chicago St. Louis, San Francisco and Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

Thiladelphia was selected, she receiving 120 votes. The choice was then made unanimous.

The minority report of the Missionary Committee relating to the establishment of a book depository in San Francisco, was taken from the table and cliented carnest debate, the friends of the enterprise sustaining their sense with great phility.

their cause with great ability.

The report was finally adopted. It authorizes but does not instruct the book agents at New-York to open a depository in San Francisco, also to purchase a lot and erect suitable buildings for the purpose. The Conference then adjourned till half-past seven.

EVENING SESSION.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Swormsted, Book Agent at Cincinnati, for his faithful services, and directed that his salary be continued till the close of the fiscal year. It was resolved that he Annual Conferences, except California and Oregon, be required hereafter to bear the expenses of their respective delegates to the General Conferences. The basis of representation in the next General Conference was fixed in the ratio of one delegate to thirty members of the Annual Conferences.

The total expenses of the Conference were reported to be \$16,382; receipts from Annual Conferences, \$6,665, leaving a deficit of \$3,717, for which amount a draft on the book concern was authorized. The Committee on Correspondence reported that they had prepared addresses to the following ecclesias-tical bodies: To the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Great Britain: to the Annual Conference and pastors of the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland: of the Methodist Church of France and Switzerland; to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference of Canada; to the Bishops of M. E. Church in the United States. No deputation was sent to the Conference of Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain or Ireland.

Methodists of Great Britain or Ireland.

Dr. S. W. Bangs, F. G. Hibbard, and S. Hodgson, were selected as a depatation to the Wealeyan Methodist Conference of Camada. Bishop Simpson gave a very interesting account of his embassy to Europe, showing the position he took before the British Conference on the subject of Sinvery.

A resolution was adopted unanimously, heartily approving the course of Bishop Simpson and Dr. McClintock, as Representatives to the British and Irish Conferences.

Conferences.

The second week in January next was advised to be observed by the Church as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world.

The thanks of the General Conference were passed to the Secretary, W. L. Harris, and his associates.

Dr. Durbin then read the pastoral address for 1860,

Dr. Durbin then read the pastoral address for 1800, which was adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the citizens of Buffalo, and the city papers, and the Conference adjourned till 8 o'clock Monday morning, to finish up a little business remaining to be done. Before the adjournment Dr. Carter, in behalf of the Conference, presented to Dr. W. L. Harris, Secretary, and Dr. Griffin, Assistant Secretary, each a beautiful tea service, in appreciation of official services.

The Steamer Scioto Burned. LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

The steamer Scioto, while laid up at the lower consville wharf, caught fire and burned. Loss \$5,000.

The Quebec Steamer.

News from Mexico and the Rio

Grande.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Jane 2, 1860.

The steamship Austin, has arrived, from the Brazo 20th ult., with \$54,000 in specie.

A conducta with one million and a half of Mexican dollars had left Zacateess for Tampico, to be shipped thence to New-Orleans and England.

Brownsville advices state that Cortinas lingers near the Rio Grande, and that there were fears of an attack on the American side.

on the American side.

Fatal Railroad Accident. Westchester, Penn., Saturday, June 2, 1960.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore Central Railand at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, near Fairville

Two passenger trains met on a curve Two passenger trains net on a curve where the grade was heavy, and, rushing into each other, both engines and four cans became a total wreck. The firemen and engineers escaped by jumping off the train. Conductor Willis Taylor and a newsboy were seriously injured. Lee Michner, a farmer of Chester County, who was standing on a platform, was instantly killed. Mr. Fenney, an employer, was injured. Conductor A. B. Barton, who was standing on one of the runines. A. B. Burton, who was standing on one of the engines, but jumped off, escaped with but slight bruies. Every assistance was rendered to the passengers, a number of whom were more or less injured. They were taken to Mendenhall's farm-house.

Stephen G. Kennedy Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, June 2, 1860.
Stephen G. Kennedy, who some time since ran away from Memphis with a young girl, and leaving his wife in that city, and for whom a requisition was made on Governor Dennison by Governor Harris of Tennessee, on a charge of stealing slave property. which was refused, was to-day taken back to siemphis by Marshal Craw, a requisition having been made in which Kennedy was charged with stealing jeswelry from his wife. A fruitless search was made for his

Fire at St. Joseph, Mich.

DETROIT, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

A fire at St. Joseph Mieb., on Wednesday, destroyed fifteen buildings, including half the business portion of the town. Loss estimated at \$30,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Arrest of a Mail Contractor.

James Shread, the mail contractor between Olney and Granville, was arrested to-day, at the instance of W. D. Gilmore, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, charged with robbing the mails. The extent is not known, but supposed to be large.

Accident at Albany.

Accepted at Addaty.

Albany, Jane 3, 1860.

About noon to-day a small beat containing five boys was upset by coming in contact with the hawser of the steamer Baltic, and two brothers named Andrew and Peter Smith, were drowned. The others were rescued and the steamer baltic.

The Weymouth Tragedy.

Boston, Saturday, June 2, 1860.
The Coroner's inquest at South Weymouth closed vesterday. The fact that Betsey Francis Tirrell died by poison was established, but no direct evidence implicated Geo. C. Hersey. The circumstances however, were deemed sufficient to demand his committal to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Philabellehia, Saturday, June 2, 1860.

Wm. Dunn, a reporter employed on The Ledger, died this morning from injuries received by falling out of a window during the night.

Sailing of the Brazil from St. Johns. Sr. Jones, Priday, Jen. 1, 1860.

The steamship Brazil sailed hence for Galway at

POLITICAL

-Mr. T. U. Webb writes from Philadelphia to know if we are sure that Mr. Lincoln's name is Abraham and not Abram. We answer, that The Chicago Press and Tribune has stated as much on Mr. Lincoln's express authority; and now we have The Illinois State Journal, published at Springfield, which says that the name Abram does not belong to Mr. Lincoln.

-A responsible gentleman tells us that he had a prolonged conversation on politics with the Hon. Hen ry J. Raymond about two months ago, when Mr. R. said explicitly that the nomination of Mr. Seward would be the destruction of the Republican party. Another gentleman, who has the means of knowing says that Mr. Raymond went to Chicago to labor for the nomination of Mr. Wade, thinking that he was the coming man. Having arrived there, however, new light brought to his mind the new conviction that it was Gov. Seward who held the lucky cards, and he changed his course accordingly. If there had been any probability of Mr. Douglas's nomination and election by the Democratic party, there is no reason to loubt that Raymond would have remained true to him.

This is an age of stern political virtue. -The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, at the request of Mr. Fillmore, contradicts the story that he is for Lincoln and Hamlin. "So far as we know Mr. Fillmore's sentiments, they remain the same as they were in 1856. He has ceased to be a public man, bu not to feel a deep interest in the welfare of the Republie, and he deprecates all sectional parties as dangeror to the welfare and peace of the country. In that cate gory he includes the Republican organization. We do not. If he has any preferences, we doubt not that they are directly for Bell and Everett."

-The Athens (Ga.) Watchman, an Opposition paper, and long an organ of the American party declines, for the present," to place the names of Bell and Everett at the head of its columns.

DEATH OF ALBERT SMITH.

It was but last week we were reading in The Los ion Times, in a sketch of the brilliant crowd of dis tinguished literary men and artists gathered at the pri vate view of the Academy Exhibition of this year, a very pleasant picture of Albert Smith and his bright, pretty little wife, in which the "Journeyer up Mon Blane" was described as looking haler and happier than he had been seen for a long time. "The sec edition" of that same journal, on the evening the City of Baltimore left, brings us the tidings of his death. We have no particulars beyond the mere announce ment of the fact, but we presume he was carried off by a return of that apoplexy, of which he had received, some months since, a premonitory stroke. Previous to his marriage his said: habits had been such as to provoke a disposition to such attack. For several years he had been an habitué o clubs in which some of the brightest wits of London literary life were wont to meet at night and protract their pleasantness and potations to early morning hours. At the Fielding in Henrietta street, Convent Garden, in its palmiest day, when it counted round its fireside such men as Thackeray. Mark Lemon, Russell of the Crimes, and all that was gay and sparkling in London life, Albert Smith might always be found among the earliest in the accustomed chair, and the last to forsake it. A few years of such meetings, however merry, are apt to shiver the most iron frame.

As a literary man Albert Smith was best, almost wholly known by his book on "snobs," and he is generally considered by those who most associated with him to have drawn on himself for its inspiration. Who pictures snobbery must himself be a snob. He wrote some light tales and reviews, and dramatized a few stories. But all that he has done in a literary way is even now forgotten. He leaves no perennial to point the future to his name.

He owes his fame, or rather his notoriety, to his celebrated entertainment of a journey up Mont Blanc. In one of his letters to his wife, from Boston, when giving his entertainments in this country, Mathews, the comdian, we remember, wrete with considerable pride "I have now, alone and unassisted, for forty-three evenings managed to emertain, and I believe to grat ify, large audiences, and the man who can do so is semething beyond the ordinary run." Acting on this criterion, Albert Smith was an extraordinary man, for fifty nights or more every year of the past nine years and Stewart L. Woodford and others will address the he has drawn continuous crowds to witness, but for a | meeting, and a glee club will be in attendance,

short interval in one year, the same entertainment afforded, unassisted, by the same man.

Albert Smith was married, some three years since to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Recley, the celebrated dramatic couple-one of those sweet, ripe, light, charming types of English girlhood, whom Dickens delighte to paint.

LATER FROM HAVANA. ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED, WITH 500

AFRICANS. The United States mail steamship Cshawba, J. W. Smith commander, from New-Orleans at 8 a. m. on the 27th ult., arrived at Havana at 2 p. m. on the 29th and took her departure for this port at 1 p. m. on the 30th, arriving here last evening in four days and four hours from Havana. The Cahawba has had delightful weather the entire passage. The city and harbor of

Havana continue perfectly healthy.

The United States steamer Crusader, Lieut. Commanding John N. Maffit, came into Havana on the 29th from Key West. The Crusader, on the afternoon of the 23d ult., off Cape Verde, in the mouth of the old Bahama channel, captured a bark having on board over five hundred negroes from the const of Africa.
The prize was placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. Duncan (first of the C.), and under convoy of the stemmer proceeded to Key West, where the slaves were landed, to join those previously captured by the Wyandot and Mohawk.

Mohawk.

There are now over 1,700 Africans at that place, in charge of the U. S. Marshal, awaiting the action of our Government in the matter. The captain and crew of the shaver bark were prisoners on board the Crusader. Although the name of the vessel was obliterated, it was stated in Hayana that she was the Bogota, belonging to New-York. The courtesy and commiscration manifested by Captain Mailli and the officers of the Crusader toward the captured Africans was the theme of particular commendation at Key West and Havana.

Capt, Mailit forwarded his dispatches and a mail by the Cahawba, and proceeded the same day to his cruising ground. The machinery of the Crusader is in bad

The local news at Havana was unimportant.

The Cahawba has on freight \$224,000 in Mexican

Hard Canada was the Project Current of the 25th states that the Sugar market of the past week had been quite active in shipments of previous parchases. Buyers were coming forward more freely. No. 12 quoted at \$1\tilde{a}\$\tilde{a}\$ reals. Stock on home at Havana and Matanas, 250,000 homes, which makes it about \$7,000 leas than last year same date.

Projects have been more active, without utaining the high raise previously given.

Extransfer.—On Lendon, 60 days' sight, \$1\tilde{a}\$\tilde{a}\$ premium: New-York, 3 days' sight, \$2\tilde{a}\$ premium; New-York, 3 days' sight, \$2\tilde{a}\$ premium; New-Orleans, \$6 days' sight, \$2\tilde{a}\$ premium; New-Orleans, \$6 days' sight, \$2\tilde{a}\$ premium; New-Orleans, \$6 days' sight, \$2\tilde{a}\$ premium; PRICES OF SUGAR.—We notice in some of the Havana curre-projudence published in several of the newsuapers in

seen no sugar of that description (No. 12) sold at that grices sur market for the last three or four months. The lowest pri se have he ard paid for No. 12 this month, is of a small lot, dan it 3 15-16c., or 7 ris. arroba. [Havana Messenger, May 30

THE LATEST BY THE VANDERBILT. [By Telegraph to Southampton]

ROME, May 22.—[Official.]—A band of 500 volun-A band of 350 volunteers has recatered Toscony.

A battalion of Pontifical chasseurs fired upon each other in error, and a captain, lieutenant, and five soldiers, were killed thereby.

Artillery has left Rome to-day, for the frontiers.

Rome, May 23.—The official journal of Rome, peaking of the affair of the 19th, at Montelias, says, has owing to the carkness of the night, the Pontifical troops wounded some of their comrades, taking them The Customs Guard at Onano was overnowered by

The Customs Could a Columbia of the Customs Could be a Columbia of the Customs Columbia of Customs

The Journal of Rome also says the news from Sieily

The Journal of Kome also says the news from Sieny is favorable to the Neapolitan Government,
AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 23.—Count Thun, Austrian Embassador at St. Petersburg, has arrived here.
DEATH OF ALBERT SMITH.

LONDON, May 23.—The Times's second edition announces that Albert Smith died this morning.

nonnecs that Albert Smith died this morning.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—May 23.—Cotton market inscrive, without quotable change in prices; sales 5,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and for export. The cales are 1,000 Sura at 2; 0 44d; 220 Egyptin 57/10/4, 350 Feroam 7; 0 8/d.; 100 Behis 7;d., and 3,770 American.

LONDON CORN MARKET—May 23.—Attendance unsawilly small, even for Derby Day, and all descriptions nominally as on Monday, with searcely say business.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—No anctions and scarcely any business privately, but prices unchanged for Sugar, Coffee, Tea. Rice, and Saltpeter. Scarcely any alteration in the value of Tallow, Olia, or Metals.

Consols.—Consols opened firmly, and advanced. Closing quotations—Money, 95; account, 95].

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. Mr. CORBITT FOR EUROPE

-In accordance with previous announcements, a large representation of the friends of the Rev. Mr. Corbitt s gathered on board the steumboat Croton, or Saturday, to accompany the splendid steamship Adriatic as far as Sandy Hook, and there to bid their late paster farewell. At 101 o'clock, the Croton took on board the first contribution of friends, at the foot of Gouveneur street, East River; she then preceeded to Jersey City, where she received a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Newark and Jersey City, including Mr. Corbitt and lady; she then proceeded to the Collins Wharf, and received a large crowd which were in waiting. It had been expected that the steamer would sail at 12 o'clock, m., but, other arrangement having been made, she did not clear the dock before 2

At 2 o clock, the Croton, having on board upward of 500 ladies and gentlemen, moved off into the middle of the stream, and waited for the Adriatic to come out. Among those on board were the Rev. Charles E. Harris, the Rev. Mr. Heston and lady of Newark the Rev. Thos. Williams, D. D., President of the Missouri University. Messrs. Baker, Millard, Field Randolph, Macomber, and others well known to the public. Mr. Orville Gardner dispensed pies, sand

wiches, cakes, sods-water, and lemonade, in a manner actisfactory to all who patronized him, As soon as the steam-hip and steamboat got nicely under way, the shouts from the latter became many and loud. The name of Corbitt was sounded through the air by a bundred voices. At length, Mr. and Mrs Corbitt made their appearance on the starboard quar ter of the Adriatic, and with their pockethandker chiefs responded to the signals of salutation which were made on the Croton. As soon as the vesselcame within speaking distance, the Rev. Mr. Heston

Mr. Consitt: As you leave the shores of your ontive land, carry with you the prayers and the earnest wishes of 500 of your friends."

Mr. Corbitt acknowledged the compliment by bowng his thanks. He made numerous efforts to speak so as to be heard, but he was only heard distinctly when, in response to the question, "How long are you going to be away ?" he vociferated, " Tid I come

for Mrs. Corbitt, to which they both responded by bowing and waving their hands. Three cheers for Capt. Constock brought from Mr.

Three cheers were then given for Corbitt, and three

Corbitt the acknowledment of the Captain, with the message that he felt highly complimented. Three cheers were next given for the noble ship, its company, and its passengers, which were responded to by a general waving of handkerchiefs and hats on board Having reached Sandy Hook, three cheers were

given for Mr. and Mrs. Corbitt, after which the entire

Devology, "Praise God from whom all blessings The Croton then turned her bow toward the city. and arrived at Canal street about 5] o'clock. No acci dent occurred during the trip to mar the enjoyment of

ROLL ON THE BALL .- The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, have commenced the eampaign with much enterprise and vigor. A wigwam, hexagonal in shape, has been built, and will be dedicated

PRIZE FIGHT BROKEN UP BY OFFICE

King and Woods Do Not Fight.

VIOLENT CONDUCT OF THE POLICE. INHOCENT BYSTANDERS SEVERELY CLUBBED.

John Woods and George King, who have been striving for a long time to get an opportunity to decide with their fists, in a twenty-four-feet ring, the momentous question which is the better man, have mot with another disappointment. They missed an appoint ment at the Pallsades last Monday, the police arresting King. The Woods party claimed the money, on the ground that their man was on the spot and ready to fight, and the other was not. Last Friday, the men and their friends mot at the office of Wilkes Spirit of the Times to decide the question. The claim of Woods was resisted by the King party, they claiming that their man was not responsible for his absence. The stakeholder decided that neither man was entitled to the money, but that they must fight for it, and ordered them to meet at the Centerville Race-Course, Long Island, and be prepared to fight at a place in tha vicinity, letween the hours of 5 and 7 a, m., next morning. He announced his intention of giving the battle-money, in case the men did not both appear, to the man who should present himself in the ring at the time appointed. The men acceded to the proposition, and at once left the city, and proceeded to Long Island with a few chosen friends.

Although the match was not made till 5 p. m., so industriously was the intelligence diffused through the city that before midnight all those interested in such matters were apprised of the coming event, and at 2 a. m. they began to move toward the selected battle ground by hundreds. At 4 in the morning, more than two thousand people had assembled on the Centreville Course, the gate having been opened for the admission of the crowd. After waiting an hour or more for the men to be roused from their hiding-place and dressed, the crowd moved on to a field a short distance from the race track, where a ring was pitched. Before either man appeared it was observed that a large force of the Brooklyn Police were on the ground, under the charge of Inspector John C. Foulke. They were in plain clothes, and did not display their shields. The Inspector announced to those who seemed to have charge of affairs that he was determined to prevent the fight, and stated that he had men enough to do it. It was sub sequently ascertained that he had between 75 and 100 men on the ground and distributed along the road.

More for the purpose of finding out whether the solice were in carnest than with any expectation of beying a fight, a purse was made up for an extemporaneous battle, and two young lads named Thompson and Donnelly prepared to fight for it. The police, however, interfered, and the ropes were cut. The Iuspector reiterated his determination to stop any fight hat might be attempted. They determined to attempt to continue the fight, moved off to another spot, and a chosen few were informed of the new locality. The few who got the word quietly withdrew from the crowd and moved on about half a mile, to a secluder spot in the woods, where the two would-be combat ants, with their chosen friends, were found. The ropes and stakes had been left on the ground first se lected, so there was no material of which to construct the ring.

It so happened that there was a small enclosure about 50 feet square, that had been fenced off for some purpose, and it was agreed that the men should fight there. But now a new delay occurred; it was discovered that in the hurry of removal King's fighting drawers and shoes bad been left behind. This difficulty was soon got over by both men agreeing to fight in their ordinary trowsers and boots. By the time this conclusion had been attained the police had again discovered the ground, and were seen approaching in large force, to the great chagrin of the party, which had now augmented to about 500. A new move was resolved on, and Willett's Point, about nine miles distant, was the spot this time selected. After a ride of nearly two hours, about 200 of the party reached the new battle-ground, and a ring was at once pitched on the grass, about 40 rods distant from the Hotel. Both men were in the hotel, and appeared ready and anxions

At precisely 9 o'clock Woods entered the ring, accompanied by his seconds, who bore the usual sponges, water-buckets, &c. He at once began to prepare for the fight by putting on his boots, when again the cry was heard that the police were coming. The crowd regarded the intelligence as false, and paid no attention to it at first, but the officers, to the number of about thirty, were seen marching up the hill. They were not in uniform, but had their stars displayed and their clubs in their hands. Inspector Folke marched at the head. A number of the spectators, anticipating treable, began to move away. The greater portion, however, steod near, the impression being that the ground on which the ring was made belonged to the United States Government: that the authority of the policemen did not extend over Federal property, and that when the officers satisfied themselves of these facts they would cease to interfere and the fight would

A drunken man now said something to the officers. neulting and indecent, and for which he should have been at once arrested. Other remarks from other parties, by no means complimentary to the police were made, but no attack was made on them, no stone were thrown as has been stated in some of the Sunday papers, and no demonstrations had been made, beyond the bad language which a few of the roughs used, and for which they should have been quietly taken into custody. Suddenly, while the spectators, who had gradually clustered round to hear what the officers proposed to do, were not expecting any hostile meaures, without even making the attempt to arrest any parties quietly, without even ordering the crowd to disperse, without giving any warning whatever, Inspector Folke suddenly cried out, " Now, G-d d-n them, give them bell"-then be instantly drew a revolver, and each of his men followed his example, and they commenced an indiscriminate attack with their clubs on all parties present. They spared no one they could catch, pursting the flying crowd, elabbing them to the earth, and then beating them.

Three or four policemen would attack one man, knock him down, and all club him about the head till he was beaten helpless. The assemblage made no resistance, merely striving to get away; the proof of this lies in the fact that no policemon suffered the slightest burt, with the one exception of Officer Taggart, who received a single blow in the head with the butt of a whip. No other officer had a scratch.

A man with a water-bucket in his hand, who was walking away as fast as he could, was followed by an officer who struck him from behind a violent blow in the back of the head with his club, stretching him on the ground; having done which, the officer left him, without taking him into custody, or seeming to desire to do so. A countryman, who was driving along the road which ran near, was struck while in his wagon by a policeman, and his head laid open to the skull.

This work went on till the ground was cleared.

company on board the Croton united in singing the Woods, who had got away from the ring, gained his arriage, and was scated quietly therein at some distance from the spot, was arrested in the following manner; an officer came and broke one window of the carriage out with his club, when Woods attempted to leap out of the carriage, but was met as soon as he stepped out by three or four policemen, who knocked him to the ground, and while he lay there helpless and unresisting, four officers beat him about the head and arms with their clubs, after which they picked him up and put him into the large omnibus which had brought the he has surpassed this feat, and for two hundred and this evening. The Hon. Truman Smith of Connecticut, police to the ground. Officer John Fox, No. 1,038, then stood by the side of him with a pistol pointed to his ear; Woods at the time being perfectly helpless, his right for any sum from 5 cents to \$5,000.

arm being broken and his head cut to to the skull, his fingers knocked out of joint, and he bleeding profusely. Other men were brought in in a similar condition, and placed in the omnibus, all being guarded by police-

men with drawn pistols. A number of officers were so placed round the carriage, all with revolvers and in their hands. We subjoin the names of the s arrested and put into the omnibus: Barney Derrot. Michael Warren, John Woods, George King Kiernan, e, John Cleveland, Addison Smith, Thomas John Whh William Clark. With the single excep-Byrne, and King, every one of the persons arrested tion of George. beaten, most of them very severely. had been cut ma by Officer O. B. Beach, who went King was arrested was, and made the arrest quietly, to the room where he

King offering no resista taken from the bar-room of the hotel, into which the c fficers burst, and without a preliminary word commenced. lown several, they each seized a prisoner and dragged h im away. Clark and rould reach; after knocking a White neither of them had any, bing wintever to do peaceable conversation. The officers who arrested the. a could make no charge against them, and they were instantly discharged as soon as brought before the ma the billiare

Mr. John Cleveland, the proprietor of tables at Lafayette Hall, Broadway, was be then about the head, neck, and body, and had two of his fingers broker. While he was walking to the employed to take his place with the other arrested parties, two or policemen walked along beside him, and punched him in the ribs and stemach with the ends of their clis. He was so much injured that he had to be assisted int. ? the carriage. As soon as he had taken his sext a revolver was placed to his head by Policeman Francis Lettenville, No. 1,148.

As soon as Mr. Cleveland had recovered a little from the beating about his head, he began to suffer pain from I is broken fingers, and begged to be permitted to go to the hotel (a few steps distant) in the charge of officers, so that he could bind up his fingers. In this petition a number of gentlemen, resident at the place, joined. Mr. Foulke refused to permit him to go, and his men in the carriage leveled their pistols at the heads of all who attempted to approach, awearing that they would "blow out the g-dd-d brains of any c- of a -h" who dared to come rear them. At last a gentleman stepped up to the omnibus, and though the pistols were all the time pointed at him, he succeeded in bindng up Cleveland's hand with a handkerchiefas best be could, and bathing it in spirit from a private flask. It was not until the carriage was ready to athet that Mr. Foulke would consent to let Cleveland go to the hotel, and then he did it only in obedience to the urgent request of the landlord, who came and personally inter-

We have endeavored to give an idea of the scene but the language used by Inspector Folk and his men, it is impossible to report in these columns. It must by no means be supposed that the persons arrested were the only ones injured. Though less than dozen were taken into custody, probably fifty were clubbed more or less. One poor fellow, a hack-driver, who came to the spot in the regular course of his business, was much beaten. Though so many pistols were drawn, but two shots were fired, both by the

Police, and neither took effect.

The prisoners were taken to Flushing, a few miles listant, and brought before Justice William Torner. Woods and King were held in \$500 bail each for their appearance at Court. Addison Smith (the man before alluded to as being drunk and noisy) was held in 3250. Thomas Byrne, sider and abetter, was fined \$15. John Cleveland, ditto, fined \$10. Patrick Kiernan, ditto, fined \$15. John White, William Clark, and Michael Warren were discharged, the officers who had beaten and injured them being unable to make any charges against them. But one man, Addison Smith, was even accused of offering resistance to the police. Poiceman Francis Lettinwell swore that he saw Smith strike Officer Taggart on the back of his head with his list. Officer Taggart was then called, and swore that he was struck but once, and that on his forehead, and

that he did not know who struck him. The truth is that Taggart was struck with the but end of a whip. All the reporters saw the blow, which was struck at the very commencement of the fight, and it was not struck by Smith. This same Lettin-well assaulted a citizen of Flushing in the main street of that village with his fists and club, was at once arrested therefor, and put under bonds to appear at

At the hotel at Willett's Point a short fight occurred between Eddy Roberts and Mike Trainor. It lasted two rounds, in both of which Trainor was knocked down, and the last of which ended the fight. Neither f them was arrested.

The reporters, who saw the whole transaction, were net at several points in their search for information by leveled revolvers and noraised clubs, but all escaped without injury. To Mr. Edwards, the landlerd of the hotel at Flushing (in which was the court-room), and o Mr. Curtis, the Sheriff of the County, the reporters re indebted for many facilities afforded for performing heir work properly, and for other courtesies.

Not the least curious circumstance connected with his affair is the fact that although there were a large umber of professional pugilists and other fighting nen on the grounds, not one of them was arrested, with the exception of the two principals in the antici ated battle. The seconds, the backers, the stake older, and all the fighting men of the crowd,

That the men who were arrested were non-fighting men, and that they offered no resistance, is proved by the fact that but one man, out of Mr. Foulke's whole orce, would swear that he had seen a blow struck; and not one could swear that a prisoner had resisted bin or had attempted to escape from custoer. It should perhaps be remembered that the Metropolitan Police Commissioners are not reponsible for the men now engaged in Police duty in Brooklyn. The Brooklyn policemen, with very few exceptions, are the old Municipal Police, and for their merits or short-somings are the Democratic influences which appointed them esponsible. Inspector Foulke was Deputy Superiner dent of the Brooklyn Police Department years before the Metropolitan Police law was enacted.

RUNGE OF ANOTHER PRIZE-FIGHT .- There was a eport yesterday morning that another prize-fight was to take place in the 8th or the 9th Ward, Brooklyn. and the police of those precincts were directed to keep a sharp lookout. The fighting party wase from the Fifth Ward. They were seen to go toward Flatbusk about daylight, but as they could not be found by the fficers, it is supposed that they went beyond the. ounty limits. The name of one of the principals is Blaney. The Sunday previous, a fight took place in the Eighth Ward, but so quietly was it conducted that none but those engaged knew anything about till all was over, and the party had returned to the city.

THE DERBY RACE-THE AMERICAN HOR & DOES NOT WIN .- The great English Derby race, on which so much was staked, and which it was horsel would be won by Mr. Ten Broeck's horse "Umpire," was run on the 23d of May. The result is as follows: Thirty horses entered. Thormanby came in firet; Wizard, second; Horror, third; Umpite (American bosse), eleventh. Wizard won 2,000 gainers at Newmanket.

THE CHAMPION FIGHT.-The two belts, which have een before mentioned in these columns, wer s presented o Heenau and Sayers on the night of May 30, at Cremorne Gardens, London. Geo. Wikes presented Sayers with the belt which had beer, subscribed for m, and Mr. Dowling presented the belt to Heenan.

-Heenan, in a private letter to America, says that was never married, and that the women who had claimed his name are all impostors.

CHALLENGE TO MOP. RISSEY .- Heenan has issued a eremptory challenge to John Morrissey, to fight him